er to be forgotten.
Could not Wring a Cry from Them

bloody-red water, but neither the

During flashes of lightning the dead

and wounded could be seen lying in

mondy-red water, but neither the ele-ments of heaven nor the destructive power of man could wring a cry of pro-test from the wounded. They encourag-ed their comrades to fight and handed over their cartridge belts. During the night, the Spanish scouts were seen carrying off dead and wound-ed of the enemy. The American dead were buried next day in the convent of Maracaban.

Gen. Greene's Thanks. General Greene issued this address to

the troops:

"CAMP DEWEY, Near Manila.

"The brigadier general commanding desires to thank the troops engaged last night for gallantry and skill displayed by them in repelling such a vigorous attack by a largely superior force of Spaniards. Not an inch of ground was gielded by the Tenth Pennsylvania infantry and Utah artillery stationed in the trenches.

'A battalion of the third artillery and

"A battalion of the third artillery and First Regiment California infantry moved forward to their support through a galling fire with the utmost intrepid-ity. The courage and steadiness shown by all in their engagement is worthy of the highest commendation."

MONTEREY ARRIVES

Intense Enthusiasm Among Ficet and

and Troops-Naulla's capture Only a Questio of a Few Days, MANILA BAY, August 4, via HONG

KONG, August 9.—The long-expected monitor Monterey, with the collier Brutus, arrived this morning during a gale.

Much relief is felt by Admiral Dewey

and General Merritt and there is in tense enthusiasm throughout the fleet

and among the troops.

The capture of Manlla is now only a question of a few dags necessary to land troops of the third expedition from the United States transports Indiana, Morgan City, Ohlo, Valencia and City of Para, which arrived in Manlla Bay on Sunday afternoon, July 31.

The disembarkation has been delayed by rough weather and the heavy surf. Five members of the third expedition died on the way, among them

dition died on the way, among them Lieutenant F. D. Kerr, of the engineer

DIRE DISTRESS

Among Inhabitants of Manila-Scarolty

MANILA, July 30, via HONG KONG,

August 9 .- The scarcity of food now af

fects even the righest class in Manila There is no meat, bread or flour, except

very small reserves, chiefly laid under

The newspapers, though rigidly cen ored, admit that the famine and th

The newspapers, though risidity censored, admit that the famine and the unprecedented rains are causing an epidemic. They pretend that the disorders are trivial intestinal eliments, but it is believed most of them are dysentery due to wretched food and the dangerous character of the water. A number of important persons are till.

An abatioir has been established for slaughtering horses and dogs. The newspapers admit that the military bakers are reduced to the necessity of using rice, the stock of fuel, too, is exhausted and the bakers are burning doors and window frames. It is impossible to eat uncooked rice.

of Food-Living on Horse and

and among the troops.

PRICE TWO CENTS. SAN FRANK

A BATTLE FOUGHT INTHETRENCHES

At Malate, Between Cavite and Manila. Spanish Attack Americans

BUT ARE REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

General Greene's Forces Sustain Casualties of Fourteen Killed and Forty-Four Wounded-Most of the Fatalities Occurred in the Ranks of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Which Conducted Itself With Distinguished Bravery-The Spanish Loss Very Heavy-General Greene Issues an Address Complimenting the Action of His Troops-Lieut. Kerr, of West Virginia, Succumbs

was department to-day received the following cablegram from Hong Kong:
Adjutant General, Washington:

McAriburs' troops arrived list. No epidemic of sickness. Five deaths, Lieutenant Kerr, engineer, died of spilant meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city Greene's outposts were advanced to continue line from the Camino Real to beach on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well. Held position, Not miceessars to call our brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss killed: epidemic of sickness. Five deaths, Lieutenant Kerr, engineer, died of spi-nal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city Greene's outposts were Camino Real to beach on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply, Artillery outposts behaved well. Held position, Not loss rumored heavy. Our loss killed: Tenth Pennsylvania, John Brady, Walter E. Brown, William E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon; First California, Maurice Just; Third artillery, Ell Dawson; First Colorado, Fred Springstead.

Seriously wounded: Tenth Pennsylvania, Sergeant Alva Walter; Privates vania, Sergennt Alva Walter; Frivate's Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Car-ter, Arthur Johnson; Pirst California Captain R. Richter; Private C. J. Ed-wards; Third artillery, Privates Charles Winfield, J. F. McElroth. Thirty-eigh slightly wounded. (Signed.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9 .-Lieutenant Robert D. Kerr, whose death was reported to-day by General Merritt, who appointed to West Point from Green Bank, Pocahontas county, W Vs. and was graduated in April to he and his class might participate in the wat. Lieutenant Kerr was assigned

to the engineer corps. Two members is class were killed at Santiago. SAN FRANCISCO, August 9 .- A spe-

cial to the Examiner from Manila, dated July 31, via Hong Kong, August 8, says: July 31, vin Hong Kong, August 8, says; A heavy engagement took place toright, between the American and Spanish forces at Malate. The Spanish made an attack, attempting to turn our right. After an hour's fighting, they were repuised. The troops engaged were the First Battalion California Volunteers; Tenth Pennsplyania First Battalion Third Artillery, regulars, and Batterg A, Utah. Our loss was fourteen killed and torty-four wounded. The Spanish loss was upward of two hundred killed and three hundred wounded. Our volunteers made a giorious defense against unteers made a giorious defense against upwards of 3,000 of an attacking force. The battle raged for three hours.

List of Killed CAVITE, Manila Bay, August 3, via HONG KONG, August 9.—The first shedding of American blood on Philippine soil took place Sunday night when eleven were killed and forty-four wounded during the skirmish at the Malate trenches between Cavite and

Manila.

No attack has yet been made on the Spanish line, but the Americans now occupy the trenches formerly held by

Sunday night's skirmish the folwing were killed: Corporal W. E. Brown, of the Tenth ennsylvania. Private Brady, of the Tenth Pennsyl-

Private Bowker, of the First Wyom-Privates S. Hull, Bunton (Brinton?);

Noss and Stillwagon (all understood to be of the Tenth Pennsylvania). First Sergeant Maurice Just, of the

First California, Private McKelrath, (McIroth?) Bat-Private Winfield, Battery H, Third ar-tillery.
On Monday night Private Spring-

On Monday nigot stead, of the First Colorado was killed, Last, night (Tuesday) the following

vere killed: Private William Lewis Roddy, of the wenty-third infantry. Private R. Bowers, of the signal

Private Fred Buckland, of the Thir-

teenth Minnesota.

Some of the wounded in Sunday night's skirmish were struck by shrap-

Details of the Battle.

NEW YORK, August 9,-A copy

righted cablegram from Manila Bay, August 4, via Hong Kong, August 9, to the Evening World, gives the following

the Evening World, gives the following particulars of the fighting sear Malate, on the night of July 31:
General Greene's force, numbering four thousand men, has been advancing and entrenching. The arrival of the third expedition filled the Spaniards with rage, and they determined to give battle before Camp Dewey could be reinforced. The trenches extended from the beach, three hundred yards to the left flank of the insurgent Feast Day, and their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed.

Companies A and E. of the Tenthe Pennsylvania and Utah battery, were ordered to reinforce the right flank.

In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 2,000 men, attempted to surprise the camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted.

window frames. It is impossible to eat uncoked rice.

A decrea has been issued authorizing the entry of private premises and the seizure of cattle and horses there for a nominal payment, made in worthless drafts. Several animals belonging to British owners have been taken, though there were plenty belonging to Spanish owners that had not been seized. An attempt was made to seize the indispensable pony of the consular physician and considerable indignation has been expressed. There may possibly be some trouble over it.

Pennsylvanians Never Plinched. The brave Pennsylvania men neve flinched, but stood their ground under

the capture of Manila and that therefore Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will refrain from attacking the city
so that the American resources are exhsusted; that Admiral Cervera on issuing from Santiago harbor was victorious and captured Admiral Sampson, afterward bombarding American ports;
that the Cherokees and the negroes in
the United States have rebelled; that
President McKinley has been mobbed;
that Admiral Camara is at Singapore;
that he is going to land in the South
Philippines; that the allied Spanish
fleets will annithiate Admiral Dewey
and finally that the climate is decimating the American soldiers.

QUALITY OF TROOPS TESTED

By the Eugagement Before Mautia-Suc-cess Hava Stimulating Effection Them. LONDON, August 10.—The corresponlent of the Times at Cavite, with Gen. Greene's brigade, under date of August 3, says: "As I anticipated, General Greene's

brigade is the focus of the active land campaign. Afready the troops are in constant and close touch with the enemy. On Friday morning a battalion emy. On Fricay morning a Dattaion consisting of the first Colorado, under Lieutenant Colonel McCoy and the four guns of the Utah battery, commanded by Captain Young, grandson of the Mornon prophet, occupied the line fity Fards in advance of the insurgents between the beach and Calle Real and thirteen hundred yards from a formidable earthworks altuated at the southern end of Malate, the foreign resident

tween the beach and Calle Real and thriteen hundred yards from a formidable earthworks situated at the southern end of Malate, the foreign residential quarter of Manila. After sixteen hours of continuous labor, the work of entrenchment was completed, the enemy not firing a shot until the Americans indulged in sharp shooting.

"Saturday was comparatively quet, and so was Sunday until nightfall, when the Tenth Pennsylvania, Colonol Hawkins commanding, occupied the trenches after some desultory picket firing. At 11:20 p. m. the enemy, estimated at 2,500 strong, opened fire vigorously under cover of the dense undergrowth. Their movements were further hidden by the floods of rain. The Pennsylvanians met the attack with a succession of volleys, covering their right with two companies stationed in the swamp beyond the entrenchments.

"After about three quarters of an hour, two companies of the Third regular artillery under Major O'Hara arrived at double quick to relieve the Pennsylvanians, whose ammunition was almost exhausised. They soon silenced the enemy's fire.

"The First California under Colonel Smith, and the First Colorado, under Cocomel Haie, acted as supports. The affair lasted two hours. But notwithstanding the tremendous fusilade and the heavy shell fire, only ten Americans were killed and forty-six wounded, though there were some casualties among the supports, while during the advance of the relieving battalions, the only officers wounded were Captain Bichter, of the First California, wounded seriously in the head, and Captain Hobbs, of the Third artillery, wounded slightly in the leg.

"Although the engagement scarcely statused the importance of a battle, it thoroughly tested the quality of the United States troops and had an excellent effect, stimulating their zeal and enthusiasm and inspiring them with confidence.

WADE'S EXPEDITION STOPPED

do of the enemy.

The American dead were buried next day in the convent of Maracaban.

On the night of August 1, the fighting was renewed, but the enemy had been taught a lesson, and made the attack at long range with heavy artillery. The Unth battery replied and the artillery duel lasted an hour.

One man was killed. He was Fred Springster, First Colorado, and two men were wounded. On the night of August 2, the artillery duel was renewed. Two men were badly wounded and are this morning reported dead, which brings the total dead to thirteen, with ten in hospital mortally hurt.

Gen. Greene's Thauks.

WADE'S EXPEDITION STOPPED

As General Miles Requires no Further Reinforcements-This Order Knocks out the First West Virginia Regiment, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9.—The secretary of war has stopped the dispatch of further reinforcements to Porto Rico. General Miles reported by cable this morning, that the force at his command was ample for the purpose of

command was ample for the purpose of completing the conquest of the Island. This leaves all of General Wade's provisional corps of eighteen regiments still in the United States. It is believed that all of General Wilson's division, except the Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois, have already sailed, and they will be allowed to proceed. The two regiments above named are at Newport News, and will be detained there until the department has arranged for their further detail.

the department has arranged for their further detail.

There are six brigades under the command of General Wade. The first brigade is composed of the First Rhode Island, Fourth Missouri and Twenty-second New York; the second brigade of the First North Carolina, First Alabama and First Arkansas; the third brigade of the First New Hampshire, First Vermont and Fifty-second lown; the fourth brigade of the First New Jersey, First West Virginia and Third Virginia; the fifth brigade of the second Texas, First Connecticut and First Delaware; the sixth brigade of the First aware; the sixth brigade of the First Maine Third Tennessee and First Mary

None of the troops under General partment was not accurately inform ed this afternoon as to which of Wilson's troops would be held up under this new order, but it is believed that the Fifth Illinois, which has been four times disappointed by the revocation of orders to the front, is among those which have not yet gone on board the transports.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SHAFTER

For the Embarkation of Troops from San

tiago to United States. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- The follo ing order has been sent to Gen. Shafte for his instruction regarding the embarkation of troops from Santiago to Montauk Point:

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OF

August 9, 1898. Communding General, Fifth Corps, San ommanding descriptions of surgeon generals farmy and marine hospital service as follows should be accomplished as far as

1. Hold troops assigned to a transport under observation these to floridate

1. Hold troops assigned to a transport under observation three to five days in separate camp not infected with fever.

2. Surgeons to inspect same twice daily, isolating promptly suspected cases.

3. Bathe and freshly clothe or sterilize old clothes of troops at beginning of period of observation.

4. When not possible to detain troops in camps under observation, bathe them and freshly clothe or sterilize old clothing before embarkation, excluding after scarching inspection, suspected cases.

5. Yellow fever convalencents or suspects should not acompany healthy troops.

ects should not accompany recops.

5. No equippage nor personal effects apable of conveying infection should company troops unless disinfected by seam or otherwise.

7. Arrange to embark by duylight unfer a careful supervision of surgeons, who will control sunitary conditions of company or route.

war department, but press dispate spoke of the trouble in the regiment.

A GHASTLY SCENE

The Embarkation of Sick Spaniards Nothing but Skeletons.

BANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 9 (4:15 p. m.)—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis arrived here thus morning, but owing to er great length she was unable to enter the harbor.

The Ninth and Tenth infantry will be lightered out to her to-morrow morning and she will leave in the afternoon with both regiments. The shipment of troops,

both regiments. The shipment of troops, American and Spanish, is being pushed with the greatest activity.

The embarication of the sick Spaniards on the Alicante was a most pitfus eight. They were brought from the hospitals on stretchers, in wagons and upon the backs of their contrades, often scarcely stronger than the sick must they bore. The facks were kired with officers and soldiers who supported or carried their he decks were limed with officers and oldiers who supported or carried their

soldiers who supported or carried their wives and daughters. The American wagons and ambulances brought cartloads of miserable coloniess sketetons. It was a heartrending spectacie. The steam lighters Bessle and Laura were literally covered with the stretchers and fitters, and the sick and dying presented a ghastly seem. The embarkation was partly effected in the midst of a dremching rain, but absolute order was mulntained and diguified, soldierly slience. No murmuns or complaints were heard, adhough the tale of suffering was told in the pale, wan faces of all.

LOOKS LIKE M'GRAW

Would be Nominated To-day by the Second District Demograts—Conventi es to be a Toma Affair. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer

ELKINS, W. Ve., Aug. 9,-The Sec. ond district Democratic congressions convention to-morrow promises to be a tame affair. Persistent efforts are being made to get ex-Senator H. G. Davis to accept the nomination, but he positively refuses to be a candidate. Wood Dalley refuses to be a candidate. Wood Dalley can get the nomination if he will accept, but he also refuses. Melvin Keck, of Barbour county, wants the nomination and Stuart Walker, Forest Brown, Sam Woods and H. G. Buxton, would each take it if it comes their way.

John T. McGraw, is a candidate and will be nominated on the first ballot,

UNITED STATES COURT

Referees in Bankraptey Appointed by Judge Jackson. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 9.-Judge Jack son appointed two United States com-missioners in court here to-day, Virgil S. Armstrong, of Ripley, and N. C. Casto, of Parkersburg.

Referees in bankruptcy were appoint ed as follows: William Gordon Math-ews, of Charleston, for Kanawha, Clay, Boone and Fayette counties; Wells Goodykoonts, of Mingo county, for Min-go, Lincoln, and Loran counties; Wynd-ham H. Stokes, of McDowell county, for Wyoming, McDowell and Raleigh coun-ties.

ties.

The following persons were designated as referees for the counties named, but as they have not appeared and quasified, there may possibly be some changes: George Poffenberger, for Mason and Putnam counties; George J. McComas, for Cabell and Wayne counties; M. Mahood, for Mercer and Monroe counties; Dr. W. P. Rucken, for Nicholas, Greenbrier and Summers county.

RECENT DECISIONS

Offinternal Revenue Commissioner in Regard to Express Companies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Information having reached the internal revenue bureau that certain express companies were shipping packages of money without affixing a revenue stamp thereto, the commissioner has made a ruling that money shall be regarded as "goods" for the purposes of the act, and therefore a stamp must be affixed to the bill of lad-ing or other evidence of receipt given therefor.

therefor. The ruling heretofore made that "each bundle of newspapers having a different destination should have a different bill of lading and be stamped" is modified in view of opinion of senators and members of congress that such was not the

hers of congress that such was not the intention of the daw.

Therefore when the tax of one cent is paid on the general bundle, each package in the bundle, the commissioner holds, which is taken therefrom and delivered nt intermediate politics, does not require a separate receipt and stamp.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE

Towards China-Will Support her Agains ssions of Other Powers.

LONDON Aug. 9.—Answering a que tion in the house of commons to-day, the porliamentary secretary for the foreign office Mr. Curzon, said the British min ister at Pekin, Sir Claude M. MacDon ald had reported that the Chinese government, replying to Great Brit

man and reported date of the serment, replying to Great Britain's messags saying she would support China against any other power committing an act of aggression in China, because China had granted a British subject permission to aid or build a railroad or other public works, as anneumed in the house of commons on August 1. had expressed gratitude at the promise of support and had asserted that no threat of aggression had been made.

Mr. Curzon also said that Baron von Bulow, the German minister for foreign affairs, had sent a memorandum to her majesty's government, saying Germany had never claimed exclusive privileges in China, had made no attempt to exclude other nations from free competition in the Shans-Tung pennsula, and had merely informed Chinas that if she desired or required foreign assistance in the Shans-Tung pennsula, she should first offer the work to Germany.

Advance i the Basing Rate.

Advanced the Basing Rate. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—The national

ssociation of wrought iron pipe manu facturers met here to-day and advanced the basing rate 5 per cent. A committee was appointed to decide upon what advance in the selling price will result from this action. The association of iron and sheet steel manufacturers also held their monthly meeting to-day to consider the advisability of advancing prices. After discussion, the matter was laid ove until the next meeting, when an advance will undoubtedly be agreed upon. facturers met here to-day and advanced

West Virginia Postmasters

SPAIN'S ANSWER TO OUR DEMANDS

Finally in the Hands of the Pres ident. but no Conclusion Reached.

A LONG DRAWN OUT DOCUMENT

And is not Supposed to be a Complete Acceptance of the Terms Offered by President McKinley, but it is not Thought That the Reply was Unsatisfactory-No Definate Information Given out by the Government-The Conditions as to Porto Rico, the Ladrones and Manila are Said to be Accepted. Also the Termination of Spanish Sovereignty Over Cuba-An Extended Conference Between Ambassador Cambon and the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9,-More than , twenty-four hours after it had begun to reach Washington, the Spanish note in answer to the President's peace conditions was presented at the white house by the French ambassador. What the nature of the answer was can only be conjectured at this stage, the secretary of state at the conclusion of the conference making the formal statement that nothing whatever could be said on the

The conference lasted an hour and The conference lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes. This prolonged discussion was believed to indicate that the Spanish answer was not satisfactory in all respects, though in just what points it fell short of meeting the expectations of the President it is impossible to say. It was felt by the observers that had the answer been a complete acceptance of our ferms the result would ceptance of our terms the result would have been made public. On the other hand it would be a strained inference to conclude that the answer was unsatisfactory entirely for in that case, according to the President's statement heretore made, his offer would have been definitely withdrawn and the war resumed with greater energy than before,

A Hiddle Besult.
It would seem that there could scarce

A Hiddle Result.

It would seem that there could scarcely be a good reason in this case for withholding the result of the conference. On the whole it is rather to be concluded that a middle result was obtained; that Spain was found to have attached certain conditions to her acceptance of the President's terms, but that the latter was not disposed to regard the injection of the new matter as sufficient in itself to warrant an immediate termination of the peace negotiations. According to this view, the President has taken exception to some of the Spanish conditions but has allowed a last opportunity for them to be withdrawn or modified. The reply of the Spanish government is understood to be a document embracing about 1,200 words. It bears the signature of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs and the form of statement throughout is that of her majesty's government, similar to the American terms being in the name of the President. The copy delivered to the President was in English, the translation from Spanish to French having been made at Paris and that from French to English having been made here prior to the presentation of the answer at the white house. This obviated delays and gave the President and Secretary Day an English text at the outset of the conference with the ambassador.

Divided into Five Peints.

Divided into Five Points. The Spanish reply is said to be divided

into five points or heads, namely, Cubs, into five points or heads, namely, Cuos. Porto Rico, Ladrone Islands, occupation of Manila and appointment of a commission, which are treated in the order named. So far as could be learned no mention is made of the Cuban debt. The retention of arms and ammunition by the Spanish comes in for indirect reference under the head of Cuba.

In the absence of an official statement the head of the cuban should be supported by the Spanish posi-

In the absence of an obtain statement it is impossible to give the Spanish position on the several American conditions. But from the best information obtainable, in treating each subject Cuba, Porto Rico, Ladrones, Manlia and the peace commission, an acceptance in eace commission, an acceptance ome cases is understood to relate inditions somewhat different to the conditions somewhat different to those laid down by the American government. As to Cubs, the American government. As to Cubs, the American terms demanded the evacuation of the island without specifying the future form of government. The Spanish reply is said to accept the principle that Spanish soverignty over Cubs will terminate, but it is understood to take up the future government of the islands and becouse of the extent of Spanish interests there, is said to take the view, either expressed or implied, that the United States should admirister the affirs of the Island. As to the time of evacuating Cuba, this is a detail which the Spanish reply is said to regard as among many which can be left to the commission for final determination.

The American conditions as to Porto

nination.

The American conditions as to Porto
Rico, the Ladrones, Manila, etc., are beleved to be accepted, but the topics are treated at some length, and it will quire the full text to show how far language used may be construed as

The Commission Assented to. The provision as to the commission is

assented to. The commission is to consist of five commissioners on each side

sesence to. The commissions as the sest of five commissioners on each side, with Paris as the probable meeting place. The Spanish reply is said to develop somewhat the scope of the commission, leaving it to not only the determination of the future of the Philippines, but also the details involved in the arrangement of a lasting peace. The outcome of the conference is unknown, but the best opinion obtainable is that the matter is still open, that Amhassador Cambon will report to Spain the results of his efforts and the desires of this government and that another reply from Spain as to some details will be necessary to a final conclusion. There were just four parties to the conference, President McKinley and Secretary of State Day on the one side and M. Cambon, the Freenca ambassador, and his first secretary of the legation, M. Thebaut, presenting the case of Spain. The call of the ambassador had been almost momentarily expected from the moment the cabinet adjourned. The President call of the ambuseador had been almost mementarily expected from the momen the cabinet adjourned. The President was in readiness for the call through out the afternoon, but toward 3 o'clock took a brief respite from his work and gained a short hap. Several members of the cabinet called but left after remaining but a few minutes in the white busies.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Secretary Day

drove over from the state department and immediately joined the President, announcing that he had received word from the French embassy as to an appointment and it was agreed the President should meet M. Cambon at haif past 5. As on the day when the President tendered to the ambassador the terms this government offered, the embassy's carriage stopped at the entrance terms this government offered, the embassy's carriage stopped at the estrance to the grounds and M. Cambon and M. Thiebaut sauntered leisurely up the dreular walk. When the ambassador and his secretary entered the white house it was \$:40 o'clock the President and Secretary Day immediately joined them in the library. From then until a seant hour and a half afterward the four were closeted together, going over the answer of the Sagasta government.

It was noticeable that neither Assistant Secretary John Moore, nor Assistant Secretary Adee, both of whom are authorities on diplomatic phraseology, and one or the other of whom has been called into conference on previous occasions, were present.

No Decision Reached.

When the meeting ended it was five

minutes past 7. Secretary Day did not leave the white house at the conclusion of the conference. He had been accom panied to the executive mansion by Mrs. Day and they remained to dine with with the President and Mrs. Mo-

Shortly after 8 o'clock Secretary Day, went to his office in the state department, remaining there about an hour. ment, remaining there about an nour.

In response to inquiries concerning the
result of the conference with M. Cambon, the secretary said that no information could be made public to-night.
Further than that he declined to go. He could not discuss in any way, he said the answer which had been submitted by Spain.

Secretary Day returned to the white house about half past 9. Meantime house about half past 9. Meantime Secretaries Adyen Bilss, Postamaster Gerral Smith and Attorney General Griggs had arrived at the executive mansion. The five members of the cabinet remained in conference with the President until 10:30 o'clock. Assurance was given that the conference did not amount to a formal meeting of the cabinet, although the reply submitted by the Madrid government was discussed.

At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Alger said that nothing could be given out to-night about the reply of the Spanish government, indicating that it was a subject for further consideration than had yet been given it.

Hopes it Expresses.

Hopes It Expresse

NEW YORK, Augt 9.-A Paris dis-patch printed here this afternoon says: A dispatch received here from Madrid via Biarrits, says that the Spanish reply, via Biarrits, says that the Spanish reply, to the United States expresses hope that the American government will not hand Cuba over to the insurgents, but will retain control of the government of the island in order that the interests of Spanish property owners may be respected. Spain also intimates her preference for the retention of Porto Rico, surrendering any of her Pacific possessions to the Americans instead. The Spanish government is satisfied with the appointment of a mixed commission to settle the question of the Epolican of the Philippines and suggests that the meetnes and suggests th

ing of the commission be held in Paris, Two Norwegian Prizes.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 9.-9:55 a m.-Two Norwegian steamers have been added to the United States' large collection of war prizes. They are the Alad-Hawk, off Cadin light, Isle of Pines, on Saturday hat, and the Bergen, taken by the auxiliary gunboat Viking, off Fran cis Key, on Sunday. The Aladdin had cleared from Tampico, Mexico, for Sagua la Grande, with a cargo of sugar. The Bergen was estensibly bound from San-tingo for the same port, for the purpose, it is said, of taking off refugees. Both steamers were seized without difficulty, and were brought in here to-day, by prize crews, respectively under the com-mand of Ensign Schofield, and Lieuten-ant C. B. Balles.

Spanish Prize Arrives

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Spanish team tug Humberto Roderigues, with a -The Spanish steam tug Humberto Roderkauez, with a prize crew on board from the United States cruiser Badger, and commanded by Lieut. Peters, arrived to-day from the blockeding squadron off Havana. The Humberto Rodrigues is a powerful iron steam tug and has two masts. On the foremast flew the American ensign, and or the maingant the Spanish colors, the first Spanish colors to be seen in this port since the declaration of war.

Dont Belleve tt.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—An official dis-patch from San Juan de Porto Rico has been received by the minister of war,

Weather Forcenst for To-day,

Weather Percent for To-day.

For West Virginia, rain; probably clearing by Wednesday noon; warmer; variable winds.

For other clearing by noon; warmer
Wednesday night; light variable winds.

For othe, senerally fair; warmer; light
variable winds. Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as obser-by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Mar-and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

the First California regiment, with two companies of the Third artillers, who fight with rifles, were sent up to rela-force the Pennsylvanians. The enemy were on top of the trenches when these

HOW'S THIS !

A Startling Example of Spanish Eftropre-sentation of News, MANILA, July 20, via HONG KONG,

August 9.—It is alleged in a dispatch officially published here, that Germany is combining with Russia to prevent

Resignations Accepted. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The President has accepted the resignations of Coa Charles F. Woodwurd, Lieut, Col. | ery.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer